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Duplicate

The "Evans"

Pure Air

Furnace.



THE
"EVANS" PURE AIR FURNACE

WHAT IT DOES

AND

HOW IT DOES IT

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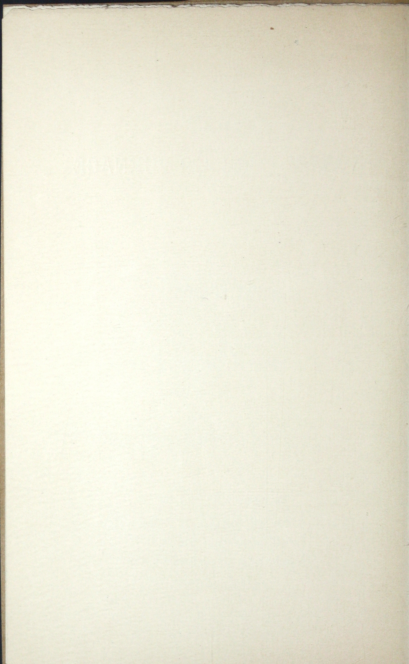
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THE EVANS FURNACE WORKS

EVANS & GARRETT, PROPRIETORS

Thirteenth St. above Buttonwood

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



WHAT WE ARE ACCUSTOMED TO.

WE suffer annoyance chiefly because we are not fully conscious of being annoyed.

For years we have been aware, in a vague, indefinite sort of way, that the present means of heating our houses are the reverse of satisfactory; in fact, that the heater in the cellar is a prolific source of discomfort, ill health, ill temper and waste.

Steam or Hot Water heating, by direct radiation, besides being an expensive system to introduce and maintain, is liable to the radical objection that the air of the rooms is not changed, but simply rarefied. The vitiated air is merely reheated and no fresh air introduced. The use of indirect radiation, while avoiding the objection here referred to, is so expensive, both in introduction and maintenance, as to be beyond the reach of the general public. *With neither can the heat be satisfactorily graduated.*

Theoretically the ideal method of warming houses is by Hot Air Furnaces, but practically

it has been open, heretofore, to the following objections, viz. :

First.—The air is contaminated by the gases from combustion.

In most furnaces the air comes in immediate contact with the red-hot surfaces of a cast iron fire-pot, which, by successive expansion and contraction, soon becomes cracked and broken, thus allowing the gasses to escape into the air chamber, and even while it remains intact a large amount of gas finds its way through the pores when heated to a high temperature.

Second.—The joints of most furnaces are so poorly constructed that after the furnace has been in use a few months gas escapes readily through them.

Third.—By the small amount of very hot radiating surface the air comes to the rooms dry and super-heated.

Fourth.—In all, a large part of the coal consumed is wasted in heating the cellar, or its heat escapes into the chimney.

That this state of things is not a dispensation of Providence to which we are bound to submit, we undertake to demonstrate in the following pages; and as we shall try to state nothing that is not strictly and exactly true, and, as further, we shall try to make our mean-

ing clear to those who have no technical knowledge of the subject, we invite and solicit your careful reading of what we have to say, especially as we, ourselves, expect to be judged strictly by it.

WHAT THE COMING FURNACE MUST DO.

FIRST.—It must thoroughly warm (not heat) our houses.

Only in case of sudden change in outdoor temperature need our rooms vary materially from a fixed standard. We are accustomed to fluctuations between sixty and eighty degrees, or even greater, the extremes frequently being reached several times a day. Such a state of things needs no comment.

SECOND.—It must supply an abundance of pure air.

To construct a furnace that is absolutely gas and dust proof is not difficult. That the air that we are accustomed to breath in our houses, during the winter is contaminated with coal gas, sometimes approaching the line of danger to life, is because manufacturers and dealers have made *cheapness* the first qualifications of heaters.

THIRD.—It must accomplish its results without intensely heating the air.

Air that has been in contact with red-hot

surfaces is unfit for respiration, and the "evaporating pan," that is used to counteract this scorching is, itself, frequently a reservoir of poisonous filth. No part of the radiating surfaces, of the furnace of the future, will be heated to redness.

FOURTH. It must be easy to operate.

Few families employ men servants and none like to call in outside labor, many householders are, accordingly, driven to attend their heaters themselves, because the work is too heavy for women servants.

FIFTH. It must waste no fuel.

With a large proportion of the heat generated passing up the chimney and much of the coal going into the ash bin, either entirely unconsumed or in the form of clinkers, the waste is at present barbarous.

SIXTH. It must be constructed to wear as well as to sell.

Whoever has had to have his heater taken down, especially in cold weather, requires no information from us upon this point. In an article like a furnace, which is to consume in fuel many times its original cost, and upon which the health and comfort of a family depend for months, any saving involving loss of efficiency and durability is reckless extrava-

gance.

WHAT THE "EVANS" FURNACE DOES.

Recognizing all the factors, Mr. John Evans (founder of the Keystone Spring Works, this city), after five years of patient study and costly experiment, has found what we believe to be the practically perfect solution of the problem, in

THE "EVANS" PURE AIR FURNACE.

By devices so simple that the only wonder is that they were not embodied in the first furnace ever built, the "*Evans Furnace*" accomplishes the following results:

FIRST.—Its radiating surfaces are never heated to redness.

This avoids the poisonous "evaporating pan," while supplying air in its natural condition.

SECOND.—It is the best possible ventilator.

The circulation of air from the Evans Furnace is abundant and constant.

THIRD.—It obviates cold draughts.

It keeps the rooms full to overflowing with warm air; warm air leaks out of the rooms, instead of cold air leaking in. It thoroughly *warms* the house by supplying torrents of *pure air* at a moderate temperature,

instead of a limited flow of intensely heated air.

FOURTH.—It will give an even heat and maintain a regular temperature.

The Evans Furnace is so easily regulated that no automatic device is necessary. The automatic regulator on our furnace is a luxury rather than a necessity.

FIFTH.—For ease of operation, no coal burning device ever offered at all rivals it.

A ten-year-old girl can operate the Evans Furnace without difficulty. Ten minutes morning and night is all the time she would require to do the work.

SIXTH.—The combustion is at the bottom of the fire-pot.

Fresh coal may be added at any time without chilling the rooms or deadening the fire.

SEVENTH.—Every furnace is fitted with the "Evans" Sifting Grate.

This thoroughly cleans the fire without permitting the dropping of coal.

EIGHTH.—So steady and moderate is the combustion, that the Evans Furnace never makes a clinker.

A fair quantity of Lehigh coal in it will burn out to fine ashes. *We guarantee that not 12½ per cent. of the weight of the coal goes into the ash barrel.*

NINTH.—This furnace economizes practically all the heat of the coal.

Except for the few minutes while the fire is being dressed, the smoke pipe (through which a large part of the heat in most heaters escapes into the chimney), as well as the outer casing, is *actually cold to the touch*.

The "Evans" Furnace will give perfect results while consuming from 25 to 60 per cent. less coal than any other hot-air furnace now in use.

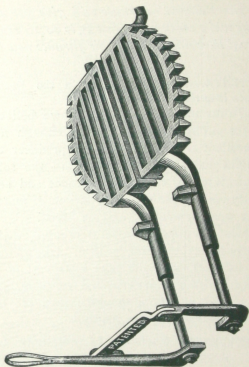
TENTH.—For durability again the Evans Furnace is unrivaled.

Unlike most manufacturers, we believe that the public are willing to pay enough for an excellent article to enable the producer to maintain its excellence. We are the sole manufacturers of the Evans Furnace and are directly responsible for imperfections of material or workmanship, if any are found.

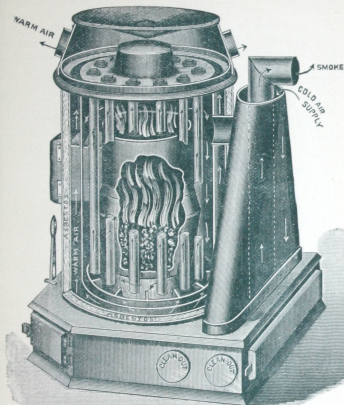
Most all other manufacturers supply their castings to dealers, who, in turn, make up the sheet iron radiators, the most vital part of a furnace, putting in material and workmanship only of such quality as the price they are to receive seems to them to justify.

ELEVENTH.—Such is the simplicity of the Evans Furnace that we are able to offer it

at pretty nearly the same price as other reputable furnaces. When the cost of repairs, etc. is allowed for (to say nothing of the great saving in fuel), *this is, by far, the cheapest furnace in the market.*



The "Ecans" Eccentric Sifting Grate.



SIZES.

No. 2	Outside Casing, 30 inch.
" 3	" " 36 "
" 4	" " 40 "
" 5	" " 44 "

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

The Evans Furnace is constructed on scientific and common sense principles which have been thoroughly tried, and in no wise, found wanting.

In the base of the furnace lie two cast iron drums, each 9" in diameter, communicating with the combustion chamber and the smoke chimney. The smoke and non-combustible gases leave the furnace through these drums. The smoke is taken out at the VERY BOTTOM. This is one of the secrets of the great success of the Evans Furnace. Just as soon as a fire is started in a furnace, the hottest gases rise to the highest point of the combustion chamber, where they are stopped by the upper radiator to which they give up a part of their heat and being somewhat cooled, fall back again and gives room above for hotter air; the air therein seeking its level as readily as water, the hottest always being at the top, and each stratum below, cooler than the one immediately above. Mr. Evans had knowledge of this unchanging law and accordingly put the smoke outlet at the BOTTOM of his furnace; a principle so obviously in accordance with natural law and common sense that, as we have said before, the only wonder is that it was not

embodied in the first heater ever built. The heated air attacks the top of all furnaces with great force in its frantic efforts to get still higher, and does not this lead you to doubt how modern furnaces can have much power, when their manufacturers place the smoke outlet at the top, and with wide open flues assists the heat to escape into the chimney.

The Fire Chamber. In sizes No. 2 and 4 the fire chamber is made of heavy cast iron, in the other two sizes they are made of wrought iron and lined with fire brick; we are having the patterns altered so that in a short time we can offer you all sizes fire brick lined. It is a well known fact that fire brick lined furnaces will hold fire longer and the combustion be more even and perfect than one having a cast iron cylinder. The chief reason, however, in having our fire chamber brick lined, is to *avoid expense in repairs*. There is no known material that can be put in that will indefinitely resist the action of the fire. These fire chambers usually burn out in from 4 to 8 years (oftener 4 than 8), therefore it is important that they can be restored with as little expense as possible. The modern furnace manufacturer seems inclined to get his fire pot, which is mostly always made of cast iron, as large as

possible, regardless of the amount of his radiating surfaces, and if you will just take a moment to think his object must appear very obvious. There are plenty of furnaces made and put in at a slight advance upon the cost, the manufacturer relying upon the repairs for his profits.

Welded Boiler Tubes for Air Passages.

Running from top to bottom of the Evans Furnace is a series of air tubes made of wrought iron, welded and seamless; they are in fact, the same tube that goes into a steam boiler, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and 41 in. long; being perpendicular they are self-cleaning. The air passes through these tubes and the hot smoke and gases outside, by this means the soot is consumed and the flues kept clean. The heating surface always remains the same. The great importance of selecting a furnace that is almost self-cleaning is evident to every one.

The "Evans" Furnace can be cleaned in less than 10 minutes and the person attending the fires can do it.

Gas-tight Joints. The joints are deep cut cup joints, making them self-packing and absolutely gas-tight, and so scientifically arranged as to provide at every point for the expansion and contraction of the castings.

This furnace is gas-tight under pressure.

The Evans Sifting Grate. This grate is made in two sections for our smaller sized furnaces, and in three sections for the larger sizes. The sections are connected by a cross bar. This grate is so constructed that either section can be dumped without disturbing the others, and also in dumping, the grate falls away from the fire. This makes it easy to dump, and easy to clean the fire of stones or clinkers.

All those who have attended fires know that if a fire is not disturbed for some time, the bed of coals form a sort of bridge in the fire chamber; such is its condition after being left over night, and whatever refuse and dead matter that has accumulated on the grates can then be removed without the coals falling, if means are provided. You can do it to perfection with the Evans grate, by dumping a section at a time.

Insulation. The insulation of the Evans Furnace consists of four distinct walls, as follows: No. 1, or inner wall, made of galvanized iron, connected top and bottom by our double flanged solid casing ring; No. 2 is pure asbestos, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness; No. 3, a dead air space of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; No. 4, galvanized iron casing, connected top and bottom by our

double casing ring. So perfect is the insulation that the outside casing is actually *cold to the touch*, no matter how high you run up the fire.

RADIATING SURFACES.

The radiating surfaces in our furnace are all wrought iron, with the exception of the top and the two drums which lie in the bottom, which are made of cast iron. There is but one radiating casing in the furnace; this is a very large one, however, and extends from top to bottom. It is made in one piece, consequently there is but one seam and that is double riveted. This casing, the tubes, (of which there are from 8 to 12 in number), the dome, the two 9" drums and the smoke pipe, to the point where it leaves the cold air duct; these, constitute our radiating surfaces, and we can say without fear of successful contradiction that we have, at least, fifty per cent. more surfaces, in proportion to size of fire chamber, than any competitor; we concede however that our surfaces are never heated to as high a temperature as those of our competitors, but we claim as well that this is a big point in our favor, as we shall show farther on. Our *fire*

chamber is not a part of our radiating surfaces. The air you inhale never comes in contact with surfaces that inclose the coals of the fire; in fact, all our surfaces, with the exception of the dome, are indirect, that is they are back and away from immediate contact with the fire. From this construction of the radiating surfaces peculiar alone to the Evans furnace, should the fire chamber become burned through or an opening be effected from any cause it would be impossible to get gas into the air chamber or into the rooms above, and one reason, at least, why we have a gas tight furnace under pressure.

Our radiating surfaces never become heated to a red-heat, and in consequence the air never comes to the rooms with that disagreeable odor of burnt iron so familiar to all who have used the old style furnaces with cast iron cylinders. As the air which you inhale never comes in contact with red hot surfaces, it is never burned or scorched, as it is termed, nor dry and huskey. This enables us to do away with the poisonous evaporating pan. We furnish them, however, when demanded.

It may occur to you that as our radiating surfaces are not heated to a red heat that our furnace cannot be as powerful as some others; in answer to this we refer you to the increased

amount of surfaces—50 *per cent more than any competitor*. Radiating surface is the true index to power. We supply you with a large volume of moderately heated air instead of a small amount of intensely heated air. We leave you to judge which is the most wholesome.

FINALLY.—We are conscious that much of what we have said above must seem incredible to one who has never seen the Evans Furnace in operation. Since there is no mystery about it, any person, even though knowing nothing whatever of furnaces, can see just *what it does and how it does it*. We trust you will carefully examine this furnace; you are at liberty then to totally disbelieve what you cannot yourself see and understand. Indeed, we trust it is already plain to you that the object of this circular is to induce you to investigate.

The Evans Furnace will recommend itself more strongly than we can recommend it.

Prices will be furnished on application for the furnace set in cellar ready to make pipe connections. We are in a position to do the piping, and will estimate for this also, when desired. Let it be understood, however, that while our prices will be as low as possible, they will be *only* for the best material and workmanship. Correspondence solicited.

TESTIMONIALS.

STAHL & STRAUB

Bankers and Brokers

113 SOUTH FIFTH ST.

DREXEL BUILDING

Philadelphia, April 4, 1892.

ROBT. T. GARRETT, ESQ.

Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I testify to the efficacy of the new heater you put into my house last fall.

I find that I have used considerably less coal with a more satisfactory result. There has never been an atom of gas perceptible, while the warm air, as it flows through the registers, is perfectly pure and free from that dryness so trying for weak lungs.

Yours very truly,

GUSTAV STAHL.

WILLIAM RUSLING,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

S. W. Cor. Franklin and Poplar Sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
COLLECTION OF HOUSE RENTS AND INTERESTS
AND CARE OF ESTATES.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1892.

To whom it may concern: We are using the "Evans" Pure Air Furnace in the Oak Lane Presbyterian Church, and at my residence at Oak Lane, and find it is economical in use of coal, easy to operate, and gives best results in securing heat for the premises.

Respectfully,

WM. RUSLING.

WEST END FORGE.

THOMAS DAVEY,
Machine and General Blacksmith,
TWENTY-THIRD AND CALLOWHILL STS.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1892.

ROBERT T. GARRETT,

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry as to the working of the Evans Pure Air Furnace, which you placed in the basement of my residence last year, I desire to say it has given entire satisfaction; it is very economical in the amount of fuel consumed, and also, in time required for attendance, but its chief recommendation, in my opinion, is in the volume and purity of the air it delivers into the rooms, keeping the whole house in a comfortable condition, with a regular and pleasant temperature, and at the same time the basement of the house remains perfectly cool.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS DAVEY.

1715 Warnock Street.

J. P. TWADDELL,
FINE SHOES,
1210 and 1212 Market Street.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1892.

Mr. R. T. Garrett placed two of the Evans Pure Air Furnaces in my house at Devon (just completed), in the early part of February. So far they have been entirely satisfactory.

JOHN P. TWADDELL.

TWADDELL BROS.,
Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Etc.,
1828 MARKET ST.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1892.

MR. R. T. GARRETT.

Dear Sir: I write to tell you how well I am pleased with the Evans Furnace which you put in my cellar last October. The outer casing of the furnace is cold, while we have had an abundance of pleasant hot air through the house. I find it very easily managed; the fire has not been out since Nov. 1st, and, although I have kept no record of the coal consumed, I know it to be an economical furnace. Altogether, I am much pleased with its performance.

Yours truly,

E. B. TWADDELL.

4203 Chester Ave.

W. H. BRISTOW,
❧ Fashionable Heater, ❧
1624 COLUMBIA AVENUE,

Philadelphia, March 25, 1892.

MR. ROBT. GARRETT,

Dear Sir: It is with pleasure that I can recommend the Evans Pure Air Heater that you put in my cellar. It has given entire satisfaction. Any woman can attend to it. No dust, and the same amount of heat at all times. I am confident that I have used half the coal I used last year, with one-third the trouble. I certainly would answer if asked, that I would use no other.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. BRISTOW.

ROBERT K. MARPLE,
ARCHITECT,
708 WALNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, May 9th, 1892.

MR. ROBERT-GARRETT,
13th. above Buttonwood Street.

My Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry of this date would say, that after having examined into the merits of the "Evans Heater," I can unhesitatingly recommend it as having the greatest number of good points of any heater on the market; the most valuable of which is the workmanship employed in its construction, and the fact that the heat given out has no chance of becoming burnt by reason of its contact with the fire pot, thus insuring pure air, which to my mind is the first requisite in a heater.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT K. MARPLE.

JOHN O. HUGHES. ROBERT PATTERSON. WALTER HATFIELD.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE ROLLING MILL,
Richmond and Otis Streets, Kensington.
Manufacturers of
Merchant Bars, Scrolls, Ocals, Half-Ocals, Half-Round and
Horse-Shoe Iron.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1891.

MR. JOHN EVANS,

Dear Sir: The improvement which you applied to our heater at No. 1605 North Sixteenth Street, has been the means of saving fully 33 per cent. of coal for the last two winters and an entire absence of gas through the house.

Yours truly,

JOHN O. HUGHES.

Gas Administered.

Gold and Other Fillings.

Artificial Teeth.

Dr. P. S. CASSIDY,

SUCCESSOR TO

*Dr. Neal & Cassidy,***DENTAL PARLORS,****No. 1011 VINE STREET,**

Philadelphia, March 31, 1892.

MR. R. T. GARRETT,

Dear Sir: The "Evans" heater you placed in my house, at 1011 Vine Street, gives excellent satisfaction. Considering the number of rooms it heats, including an office, the doors of which are constantly open, the amount of coal consumed is surprisingly small, being considerably less than what we formerly used with another make of heater; while it requires very little attention to produce such good results.

The moderately heated air the "Evans" heater supplies we have always found pleasant and unobjectionable; this is no doubt due to its superior mechanical construction.

I can cheerfully say that this heater will meet all claims made for it.

Yours respectfully,

P. S. CASSIDY.

Dr. Cassidy will cheerfully show the furnace set up at his residence.

GEORGE W. ALLEN,**HATTER,****No. 808 CHESTNUT STREET,**

Philadelphia, May 8, 1892.

MR. ROBERT T. GARRETT,

Dear Sir: The two Evans heaters you put in my house, 1526 N. Seventeenth Street, have worked to my entire satisfaction. Certainly I am getting more heat for the amount of coal used than from any heater I have ever used.

Yours respectfully,

G. W. ALLEN.

ATLAS KNITTING MILLS, Fourth and Somerset Streets.

OWEN OSBORNE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Plain and Fancy Hosiery,

Philadelphia, May 8, 1891.

MR. JOHN EVANS.

Dear Sir: After using your heater for two years, I am pleased to state that for the amount of coal used, I got more heat than I thought possible. I believe it to be the most economical heater in the market and would cheerfully recommend it to all who need the Best Heater.

Yours truly,

OWEN OSBORNE.

Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

R. M. HAZLETT.

FRANK H. MOSS.

HAZLETT & MOSS,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

608 CHESTNUT STREET,

and 1723 North Nineteenth Street,

Philadelphia, March 21, 1892.

R. T. GARRETT, Esq.

Dear Sir: Both tenants of the houses in which we had you tear out the old heaters and put in the "Evans" Furnace, are highly delighted with them, each month as they come in to pay their rent they seem over anxious to tell of their merit. We understand from our tenants that the furnaces are very simple and easy to manage, and that they are saving a large amount of coal. Our Mr. Hazlett has been in several times to see the one in operation on Columbia Ave. and he examined the casing and smoke pipe as you requested; he found them both cold and at a time too when the heat pipe was so hot that he could scarcely bear his hand on it. He is now equally as enthusiastic over the furnace as the tenants. They have done all that you claimed for them. We want you to put one in our house next fall.

Yours truly,

HAZLETT & MOSS.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1892.

MR. R. T. GARRETT,

13th abv. Buttonwood Sts.,

Dear Sir: I can say for your heater I never attended one that took so little coal and attention, and I have cared for a number of different makes. Your heater requires about one-half the amount of coal. One bucket will last from morning until evening, with plenty of heat coming through the registers in the church all day. I have never noticed any gas or dust from it, and I never have a complaint from the members about heat, gas, dust or smoke.

HARRY OSBURN.

Janitor, Church of the Redeemer.

16th and Oxford Streets.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1892.

Having tested the Evans Pure Air Furnace in my house, No. 1609 Girard Avenue, during the past winter, I am pleased to speak of it in the highest terms. The heat from the furnace is agreeable and the amount of coal consumed much less than required to run a small portable heater, of the old style, in the back part of the cellar, which is used to heat about one-third the air space heated by the Evans furnace.

B. FRANK BETTS, M. D.

During the coming summer, Dr. Betts is going to have us take out the old style heater, referred to above, and substitute ours.

Nineteenth and Callowhill Streets,
Philadelphia, April 27, 1891.

MR. JOHN EVANS,

Thirteenth and Buttonwood Streets,

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 25th inst. for a testimonial of the heater which you put in my house last fall, will say that it has proven to be all you claimed for it. It is very easy on the coal bin. The casing and smoke pipe are cool, which proves that no heat is lost. I can highly recommend it as being the best I know of.

Yours truly,

ROBT. J. TAYLOR.

1410 North Fifteenth Street.

Fourth and Arch Streets,

Philadelphia, April 24, 1891

ROBERT T. GARRETT,

Thirteenth Street above Buttonwood,

Dear Sir: Replying to your request for a testimonial of the "Evans" furnace you placed in my house about the first of the year, I can say that it has given perfect satisfaction, and it has proven to be all you claimed for it. It is most economical in fuel, and the air from it is pure and good. No heat is wasted in heating the cellar or in the chimney; the casing is cold and the smoke pipe cool.

Respectfully,

WM. T. MCNEELY.

Narberth P. O.,
Elm Sta., Pa., Feb. 3, 1892.

ROBT. T. GARRETT, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: The "Evans" Pure Air Furnace you put in for me works entirely satisfactory. I have made several very severe tests, thus:

I made an intense smoke in the cellar to see if any smoke could pass through the hot air chambers in the heater and could find no trace of smoke from any register in the house, which shows that only pure air from the outside passes through your heater.

The smoke pipe is *cold*. I therefore get all the heat the coal can make. I am keeping 3 rooms on first floor at 74° and the halls and 6 rooms on second floor at 65° with 70 lbs. of coal for 24 hours. I carefully watched the heater all day a short time ago and heated the first floor to 76° and second floor to 72° with 65 lbs. of coal for 24 hours, the wind was N. W. about 18 miles per hour, and the thermometer outside was 22°.

I will gladly show the heater in operation to any one you may send and will also recommend it to all my friends, who want a first-class furnace, as being the best on the market.

I will also state that my cellar is not 5° warmer with the heater than it was without it.

Respectfully yours,

W. R. WRIGHT.

2604 Jessup Street,
Philadelphia, March 25, 1892.

MR. ROBT. T. GARRETT,

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to add my testimonial as to the excellent merits of the "Evans" Pure Air Furnace, having had one in use in my house during the past winter. Every claim that you made for it has been fully met. It is easily managed, burns less coal than the ordinary heater, with better results as to heat, and always has a cold casing and cool smoke pipe.

Very truly yours,

A. H. PILLEY.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1891.

MR. R. T. GARRETT,

Dear Sir: Being a builder for thirty years I have come across many heaters, and I take pleasure in stating the "Evans" to be the best I have ever had. It gives entire satisfaction and exceeds our expectation by throwing out more heat and consuming less coal than either one of the two heaters we had before, which did not heat the house properly.

Respectfully,

O. MOUNTNEY.

2002 North Seventeenth Street.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1891.

MR. R. T. GARRETT,

Dear Sir: Having contracted with you for one of the "Evans" patent heaters for our church building, located Sixteenth and Oxford Streets, state that it has proved all you claimed for it. After a thorough trial, we find it consumes less coal and gives a uniform heat, and requires less attention than ordinary heaters.

Yours respectfully,

WM. A. STAUNTON,	} Committee.
JOSEPH BARTON,	
J. HOWARD KEIM.	

Oak Lane,

Philadelphia, April 24, 1891.

To whom it may concern: I have been using one of Mr. John Evans' patent brick heaters for the last two years, and find it the best and most economical I have had any experience with. I live in a fourteen-room house in the country, standing by itself on an elevation, and where the elements have every chance; have consumed eight tons of coal per annum, as managed by the servants. Am satisfied the house could be kept comfortable on six tons. It is not only economical, but very easily managed. I cannot speak in too high terms of it.

I am, yours very respectfully,

C. FRANK BARRETT.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1892.

MR. ROBERT T. GARRETT,

Dear Sir: Have been using one of the Evans Pure Air Furnaces for this three years past. Has given us entire satisfaction in regard to the heat; also, has been a great saving in coal.

Respectfully yours,

GUSTAV A. FRUH.

1645 North Broad St.

1535 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, March 29th, 1892.

ROBERT T. GARRETT,

13th Street abv. Buttonwood,

Dear Sir: The "Evans" furnace I had you put in my cellar last fall has, with one exception, given perfect satisfaction; there are some days I do not get quite heat enough in my private office, unless we run the furnace up pretty high and then the other part of the house gets too hot. Answering your question as to the quality of the air, I think it is very good and believe it to be healthy, it is never tainted with coal gas nor have we ever noticed that disagreeable odor of burnt iron so common with hot air furnaces. The furnace is very economical in fuel and easy to manage. I can recommend it highly, believing it to be the best.

WM. S. JANNEY.

3705 Hamilton Street,

Philadelphia, April 24, 1891.

MR. JOHN EVANS,

Dear Sir: The furnace you put in for me at my house, two seasons ago, has given entire satisfaction, and does all you claim for it. It is surprising the small amount of coal it takes for the results produced. The air from it seems very pure and healthy.

Respectfully,

WM. R. GRANGER.

Oak Lane,
Philadelphia, June 2, 1890.

MR. JOHN EVANS,

Dear Sir: Having had in use one of your patent heaters in the residence occupied by me at Oak Lane Station, N. P. R. R., I cheerfully endorse it as being a very economical heater.

The house is exposed on all sides and built of stones; my consumption of coal to heat the house in every part has not exceeded eight tons during any of the three winters last past. In all my experience I have not met with any heater that gives such excellent results for so small a consumption of coal.

Yours truly,

THOMAS GIBB.

1922 Girard Avenue,
Philadelphia, June 4, 1890.

MR. JOHN EVANS,

Dear Sir: I have used your improved heater the last two winters with the greatest satisfaction, previous to having had my brick heater altered by you I burned in the two heaters twelve tons of coal to try to keep my house warm without success; the last two winters I have had Evans' improvement in the brick heater, and Rowe's automatic damper on the portable heater, and have heated my house too hot for comfort with seven tons of coal.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL A. KENSIL.

Haddonfield, N. J., April 1, 1891.

MR. JOHN EVANS,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

Dear Sir: The heater you placed in my house last fall has given entire satisfaction. The cold air feeding the heater from the top instead of the bottom, gives you purer air and least dust. The fuel consumed is small in comparison to other heaters I have had. Any one in want of a good and reliable heater will not make a mistake in purchasing one of yours.

Very truly,

WM. S. HART.

1418 Diamond Street,

April 29, 1891.

MR. JOHN EVANS,
Thirteenth and Buttonwood Streets,

Dear Sir: The heater you put in my house last fall has given entire satisfaction. It is very economical in fuel, easy to operate, and I consider it a very superior furnace in every way. The casing is always cool, as well as the smoke pipe, except when we have the direct draft on.

Last winter I had two heaters going all the time, while this winter I have used but the one, consequently consumed but half the quantity of coal.

Respectfully,

MRS. H. M. LOVE.

131 South Fifth Street,

Philadelphia, June 2, 1890.

MR. JOHN EVANS,

Dear Sir: Having for the last two winters used in the house occupied by me at Oak Lane station, N. P. R. R., one of your patent heaters, it gives me pleasure to recommend it as a very economical and satisfactory heater.

My residence is situated on high ground, and exposed on all sides to the wind. It contains eleven rooms, and a large open stairway and hall, yet we have had no trouble to keep it warm, with a consumption of nine tons of coal for each winter.

Yours truly,

J. MCGREGOR GIBB.

MR. JOHN EVANS,

Dear Sir: Having had in use during the season two of your heaters, I found them entirely satisfactory in every way, easily managed, very economical, and giving a soft, uniform heat through the house night and day.

If I can be of use to you in any way, in the matter of reference, at any time, command me.

Yours,

MRS. MARTHA R. MACINTIRE.

Merchantville, N. J.

Haverford College, Pa., April 3, 1891.

R. T. GARRETT, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 28th inst., in regard to the Evans heater which you put in my house last November, I would say that I consider it a very powerful, well-constructed furnace. I believe from five months' experience that your 36 will do the work of any 40 in the market, and save from 10 to 20 per cent. in coal.

The fire burns freely, making very little cinder and is easily managed.

Yours very truly,

S. K. GIFFORD.

Milton, Pa., April 28, 1891.

JOHN EVANS, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: I used one of your patent cellar heaters last winter to my entire satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending it. I heated my store, 16 x 40 feet, and three large rooms in dwelling (all 14 feet ceilings) with six tons of coal, same amount I formerly used to heat store, with another heater. House stands on river bank, which makes it very hard to heat. No dust, no gas. Anybody can run it with very little attention. Don't heat up cellar. Fruits and vegetables will not spoil or sprout. No partition in cellar required as with most cellar heaters.

Yours respectfully,

F. A. FIELDER.



